

ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

WHOLE NO. 788.

advice from the West Coast of Africa
that the summer City of Norfolk got 200
200 slaves.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

that right, can be supported without it." [Speech at Alto, Oct. 15, 1858.]

Is such a Constitution worth having—a Constitution which cannot be supported without a fugitive slave law? Think of it, anti-slavery Republicans, and repent of your recent efforts to infuse vitality into such an instrument, and to elect as the representative of Republican principles, a man who, holding such views, swears to support such a Constitution.

SECTION 8.—"The real issue in this controversy—the one pressing upon every mind, is the settlement on the part of one class that looks upon the institution of slavery as a wrong—and of another class that does not look upon it as a wrong. The sentiment that contemplates the institution of slavery in this country as a wrong, is the sentiment of the Republican party. THEY LOOK UPON IT AS BEING A MORAL, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL WRONG, AND WHILE THEY CONTEMPLATE IT AS SUCH, THEY UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE OUR REGARDS FOR ITS ACTUAL EXISTENCE AMONG US, AND THE DIFFICULTY OF GETTING RID OF IT IN ANY SATISFACTORY WAY—AND TO ALL THE CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS, THROUGH AS YET. Yet having a due regard for these, they desire a policy in regard to it that looks to its not creating any more danger. They insist that it should—as far as may be—be treated as a wrong—and one of the methods of treating it as a wrong, is to make provision that it shall grow no larger. If there be a man among us who does not think that the institution of slavery is wrong in any one of the aspects of which I have spoken, he is mistaken, and ought not to be with us. And if there be a man among us who is so impatient of it as to wrong as to disregard its actual presence among us, and the difficulty of getting rid of it suddenly in a satisfactory way, and to disregard the constitutional obligations thrown about it that man is mistaken if he is on our platform." [Speech at Alto, Oct. 15, 1858.]

Mr. Lincoln is here somewhat self-contradictory. His first assertion is a fact, what is notoriously so, that the Republican party looks upon slavery as being a moral, social, and political wrong, for the party has never made a confession of faith, and slaveholders to-day stand upon its platform. He afterwards says, that if any man in the party does not believe slavery to be wrong in one of the aspects named, he is not in his proper place. The great mass of the Republicans, unquestionably regard slavery as a political wrong, and a portion of the party regard it as a moral wrong. Unfortunately both of these classes adopt Mr. Lincoln's code of ethics as applied to the removal of that wrong, which teaches them not to be impatient to get rid of it, or not to disregard the constitutional obligations thrown around it, though—We are assured—it is to be treated as a wrong with the singular provision, "as far as may be."

SECTION 9.—A FEW WORDS TO THE SOUTH.—"We, the Republicans, and others, forming the opposition of the country, intend to stand by our guns, to be patient and firm, and in the long run to beat you. When we do beat you, you perhaps want to know what we will do with you. "I will tell you, so far as I am authorized to speak for the opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you, as nearly as we possibly can, as Washington, Jefferson, and Madison treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and to no way interfere with your institutions, to abide by every compromise of the Constitution; and, in a word, coming back to the original proposition, to treat you as far as degenerated men (if we have degenerated men, according to the example of those noble fathers—Washington, Jefferson and Madison). We mean to remember that you are as good as we are; that there is no difference between us, other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind, always, that you have our good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and to treat you accordingly." [Speech at Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1858.]

THE MAYFLOWER.—Our readers will see by a prospectus in another column that a new laborer is about to enter the field of reform. The editors, in their circular, assure the public that "The great question of the enfranchisement of woman, will be discussed and considered in all its bearings. That woman, as one-half of humanity, has the same natural inalienable rights as man; that woman, as the mother of the race, has a natural right to the guardianship of her children; that as a co-worker with man in all that is good and ennobling, she has the same right to herself, and her individual sovereignty; that her social equality is as important, her right to her earnings, her choice of occupation as natural and self-evident, and that our social compact should be free from all antagonizing causes, will be earnestly and dispassionately maintained. These and all kindred truths, will be fearlessly and candidly examined in our paper."

"The subject of *Intemperance*—the source that blights our homes, desecrates our bosoms, converts the husband and father into a demon, consumes our property, destroys the family relation by robbing it of its natural protector—its deep-seated and appalling influence will be exposed, and endeavor used to so change the will of the people, that they will help to destroy this larva of domestic tranquility."

"The cause of Education, which must be the basis of all rational liberty and equality, will have a prominent place in the columns of the paper."

PROTEST IN MEXICO.—As described in an article on our first page—when taking the writer's representations as correct—is far preferable to southern slavery. That is oppression; that is chattelism. The first robs the poor of his property, the other of his title to humanity. Catholicism in Mexico converts a poor's child for \$2, and marries it for \$25. Protestantism in the United States denies the slave's right to marry, and sells his child on the auction block to the highest bidder.

WONDER IF IT IS TRUE.—It is intimated in certain quarters that the Republicans' rallying cry of "Land for the landless," and "Free homes for free men," has "a kind of gin out."—In the election, and that multitudinous voices have vigorously struck the key note of that old song, "Office for the officeless."

ORDERING A CALL.—The printer asks for three lines, so we say to all, obey God and love man; and in blessing others you will yourself be blessed.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN NEW YORK.

We have not yet seen the full returns from New York of the vote upon the extension of suffrage to the colored man, but have learned enough to know that the votes of that State have decided by an immense majority, that the colored man who owns no real estate, shall continue to be taxed without being allowed the right of representation. In New York City, which gave Lincoln nearly 33,000 votes, the vote for amending the constitution, was 1,640, against it 87,473. In other portions of the State the disparity was not so great, yet sufficiently so to convince any reasonable Democrat that so far as New York is concerned, the senseless charge which was brought against the Republican party of being friendly to negro equality, was utterly unfounded. The vote in New York for Lincoln showed the numerical strength of the Republicans, while the vote upon the suffrage amendment most emphatically demonstrates that the Republican party is "the white man's party."

We think it was Dr. Franklin, who, in a discussion as to whether a man should be admitted to the ballot box unless he owned a certain amount of property, put the question in this form: "A man to-day owns a jackass, and because of that ownership possesses the elective franchise; to-morrow the jackass dies, and the man is excluded from the polls. Now in such a case does the man vote, or does the jackass vote?" The people of New York have decided that the man must not vote, and his presence is seen and felt at the ballot box. The exclusion of the colored man of Ohio from the exercise of the elective franchise because of his complexion, and from the enjoyment of certain civil rights, though perhaps not so absurd as his exclusion in New York, is certainly as unjust. And the people of Ohio, as well as the people of most of the other northern States owe it to themselves to wipe out all complexional distinctions from their statute books and constitutions, and in recognition of the fundamental truths of the Declaration of Independence, give to all the colored race a full representation in the government, a voice that shall be heard in the enactment of laws they are expected to obey.

SECESSION.

The favorite threat of the South when she wished to compel northern secession in any of her proposed measures, has been the Dissolution of the Union, and it was the menace by which she so long maintained her power. She now assumes the same position, as an end to be desired and attained. We have long hoped to see the American Union dissolved, and have earnestly labored to do what we could to promote in the north a state of feeling, which—by righteous reasons—would demand the severing of the bond; and so deeply were we convinced that such a result would benefit the country at large, as well as the slave of the south, that we felt, as Frederick Douglass once expressed it, "ready to welcome the bolt whether from heaven or from hell, that should dash the Union in pieces." If the North, for the sake of freedom will not dissolve the Union, then let the South do it for the sake of slavery.

If she ever intends to do it, if all her talk is not mere bluster, now is a favorable time, a time when she can probably obtain more unity of action among her own people than any other, and when such action will be passed upon by an Executive who is able to discriminate between Nullification and Secession. There certainly exists considerable excitement at the South, which is to be hoped will intensify and extend until it culminates in a separation between the free and the slaveholding States, and the consequent emancipation of the slave.

South Carolina and Georgia appear to be the most fully aroused of the sisterhood, and Tynes of the latter State, and Hammond and Chennett of the former have resigned their seats in the U. S. Senate. In South Carolina the old Palmetto flag has been unfurled, and in Georgia the colonial banner floats in the breeze. In the States named, and in Alabama, and in Mississippi minute men are being extensively enrolled, and other warlike preparations made. A despatch from Charleston, states that "Eight thousand minute men are drilling here to-night." The Legislature of South Carolina has called a State Convention to be held on the 15th of Jan., "to take into consideration the danger incident to the present position of South Carolina in the Union, and take measures in the same." Gov. Brown of Georgia has sent a special message to the Legislature of that State recommending reprisals upon the north, the taxing of merchandise introduced from States whose legislation had been unfriendly to Southern slavery, and other measures which it would be impossible for that State to carry out so long as it remained in the Union. The message was approved, and a bill reported embodying its suggestions. Gov. Pickens of Mississippi has called the Legislature to meet on the 26th inst., "to consider the propriety and necessity of providing water and better safeguards for the lives, liberties, and property of Mississippians than the late election and past action of the Northern State governments promise." A copy of one of the forms of a South Carolina declaration of independence has been laid before the President; it embodies a portion of the American Declaration, being altered, it is presumed, to suit the latitude of Carolina.

Such was the condition of affairs at the last accounts. We sincerely wish the South the speedy accomplishment of her avowed purpose; and while we would welcome her departure from this confederacy, we would as cordially entertain her application for re-admission, and receive her again into the sisterhood, with the single and reasonable condition that she purge herself of her contempt for humanity and forever abolish chattel slavery within her borders.

AID TO KANSAS.

An agency for the relief of Kansas has been established, the character of which may be known from the following extract from a circular signed by Judge W. F. U. Army, of Southern Kansas. "This agreement places in the hands of Mr. Hyatt of New York City, authority to raise money in the Eastern States to pay freight, &c., and to the undersigned authority to obtain money and produce in the Western States, and to Gen. S. C. Pomeroy and the Rev. M. Mahan, the business of receiving at Atchison, Kansas, (which is the terminus of Railroads to Kansas) all freight and distributing the same to the various county and township organizations—by them to be distributed to the most destitute. The conclusion of the agreement is as follows: "It is now mutually and solemnly agreed as a covenant with each other, and our benefactors in the States as well as with our suffering people at Home in Kansas, that none of us shall directly or indirectly receive one dime of money or produce contributed for relief as a compensation for our time labor or effort; and

shall only be entitled to compensation for incidental expenses necessary for the transaction of the business, and shall give and take vouchers as well from each other as from all other persons, and preserve the same for a final settlement."

The public is also informed by the same mode of communication that "An arrangement has been made with the railroads that all produce, &c., shipped to Pomeroy & Mahan, at Atchison, Kansas, will be transported at very reduced rates of freight. When shipped, the bill of lading must state that it is "For the Relief of Sufferers in Kansas," and a copy of the bill of lading sent to Gen. Pomeroy, at Atchison, Kansas.

The necessity of a system will be apparent to every one—not only to reduce the price of transportation, but also, for the benefit of the railroads, so as to save them trouble and prevent frauds being practiced; hence they agree to a reduction on all freights that are forwarded as above and no other.

By the following it will be seen that the undersigned is authorized to act as agent in the Western States. He will immediately visit the prominent points for the purpose of soliciting donations and putting the freights in the proper channels, so that they will reach the Kansas borders at Atchison, and from there be distributed to the various County and Township Committees. All communications addressed to W. F. M. Army, Chicago, Illinois, will receive prompt attention. "The organization, as now arranged, is an efficient one, and the donations will reach the sufferers promptly. We therefore ask the citizens of the various counties on the railroads in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, to send their contributions in grain, as above specified. The citizens of Indiana and all States east are requested to send their contributions in money, boots, shoes, woollen materials for clothing, heavy cotton cloth for meal sacks, and sacks for grain and meal, as it would cost too much to transport grain or produce from States east of Illinois. Theodore Hyatt, of New York City, will inform the friends of humanity in the Eastern States how to forward money.

Remittances in money may be forwarded from any of the Western States to Dr. John Evans, of 555 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois who will pay it to the general agency to be used for the purchase of sacks, provisions, and payment of freights, and take their receipt for the same. By this system every person who receives money or produce, will pay it to the general agent, Theodore Hyatt, New York City, S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison, Kansas, or the undersigned at Chicago, and they will receive receipt for it.

The money or produce will be distributed to the County Committees, who will give a receipt to the General Agents, and in turn they will divide it to the township and take the receipts of the Township Committees, who will also take receipts from the individuals to whom it is given, and finally the Township Committees will settle with the County Committees, the latter with the general agents, and they again with a Committee to be appointed in the State.

As the citizens of Kansas who will be relieved say that "they do not want aid as a gratuity, but will pay back when able" it is proposed that the receipts after final settlement, shall be handed to the County Board of Commissioners of the respective counties in Kansas, and that the people be allowed voluntarily to pay when able to the County Treasurer the amounts, and that the amounts thus paid be constituted a *Common School Fund*, the interest to be annually distributed to the school districts of the respective counties. Thus the donors will relieve the hungry, and furnish seed to plant, and the interest of that relief will ever afterwards be used to educate the children of Kansas."

"Arrangements have been made with mills in Kansas to grind at half the usual price, so that the grain can be turned into meal to feed the hungry after it reaches Kansas, and thus avoid the risk of its becoming mouldy (if ground) by transportation in close cars."

We have received a letter from Joseph Gardner, who is at work in behalf of the sufferers in Kansas, in which he states he will be in Salem on the 21st inst., and hopes to make a plea before the citizens of this place.

For the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WESTERN OPERATIONS.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Nov. 5, 1860. MR. EDITOR: I am now closing my brief campaign in this State, leaving much which greatly needs to be done. Many are tired enough of their old religion and politics. To vote for Presidents pledged to slaveholding and slaveholding, when they absolutely loathe the whole slave system, and when they are encouraging slaves to escape, and even to commit insurrection for their freedom, has come to be regarded by very many in its true light. And they are leaving it, and the defense of it, to the aspiring demagogues who expect to profit personally by it, and to such rascals and tools as they can inveigle into their service. I have seen such persons more frequently lately, than ever before, and am very sure their number would be here greatly increased, could we faithfully proclaim our uncompromising gospel.

So too with the religion—what there is of it—it is absolutely a stench in the nostrils of all the more intelligent of the people. I am almost sorry however, to see in some places, a disposition, and even determination, to exchange one sect for another, where there is not the slightest reason to expect any real advantage. I agree some what with Carlyle, that a religion with severe penalties, may be better for some persons, than any other. And so, when John Baptist, and John Calvin, and John Wesley, are to be superseded by John Murray, and Universalism, is called in to put out the fires of evangelical Perdition, I want to see people who do it engaged in other than the half-deceiving work of upholding this man-stealing and soul-murdering government and Union.

When men through love and purity and perfection, see the absurdity and even monstrosity of old religious dogmas, it is well. But while thirty millions of men are kneeling and keeping all aloof from age to age, a hell into which they cast other millions, to shrink in trembling torments, though they call their hell a "Nepenthean Government," and even a "Glorious Union," it seems to me they are not the church or party to praise about the "Universal love of God," or to push Calvin and his Perdition from the stool, and substitute John Murray with his perpetual Paradise instead! Let them think again.

I am glad when worsted and hurtful theories are abandoned. But the lives and actions of men will be and should be closely scanned, when they change to a more liberal and easier faith, while their wrong doing remains. When we so act toward God and man as not to deserve a hell, it will be soon enough to deny or doubt its existence. PARKER PILLBURY.

PASSED TO THE SPIRIT LAND.

[We have just received the following note from a friend, chronicling the march of death.]

Our dear sister LUCIA STRATTON, quietly yielded up her breath on the 7th inst. Her disease was Tubercular consumption, and she bore her lingering illness with most remarkable patience. Towards the last her sufferings were very great. She rejoiced that her end was near, saying at times she only feared that her patience might not hold out. Her hatred of slavery never forsook her, and she frequently said she hoped the agitation would continue by insurrection and in every way until the system was abolished.

We had scarcely left her bedside, when our greatest alarm was excited for little LUTY daughter of John M. and Emily S. Holmes, whom we found suffering for breath under the worst form of Diphtheria. With what burning hearts we watched our darling through that long night and her only complaint was "I am so tired." She died about four o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th, of slow suffocation, with no pain or soreness any where, her last words were, "Now let us go and play. She was six years, six months, and nine days old, and was a remarkably gentle, winning and beautiful child. We mourn not for her bright spirit freed, yet how cold and dark seem our lives without her.

ARREST OF A NEGRO WOMAN.—CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Considerable excitement was caused here to-night by an arrest, by a U. S. Marshal, of a negro woman named Eliza, who escaped from Nebraska City, N. T., about time since. She was claimed as a slave by Stephen T. Knicker, of Nebraska. The Marshal, in taking the woman in jail, was stopped in the street by a excited crowd of negroes, and was compelled to give up the woman to the city police, who lodged her in the armory for safe keeping. An effort will be made in the morning to take her to Springfield, for examination before Commissioner Curness. The streets in the vicinity of the armory are crowded with negroes and some white persons, in a high state of excitement, who declare it as their intention to prevent the woman being taken away from the city.

Nov. 13.—The fugitive slave excitement is ended. A warrant was issued last night for the arrest of a slave, for disorderly conduct. It was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Anderson. In attempting to take her from the armory to the jail, she was rescued by a negro mob and carried off.

PRISONER COURT.—EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.—Eight slaves were manumitted in this Court by Daniel Siderer, of Fayette County, Kentucky. They consisted of a black woman aged 40 years, named Mary, and her six children—Mary, a yellow girl, aged 13 years; Alexander, yellow, 12 years; John, yellow, 10 years; Benjamin, copper-colored, aged 9 years; Edward, black, aged 8 years; Adam, ditto, aged 7 years. George, aged 8 years, the son of Sarah, heretofore emancipated by the same owner, also was among the number. Mr. Headington represented the parties in Court.—*Com. Commercial*, Nov. 12.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS FANN, who has been a teacher of instrumental music in the Eclectic Institute at Hiram, and in the Willoughby Collegiate Institute, is at present located in this place, where she proposes to give instructions on the Piano and Melodion.—She brings with her high testimonials of her ability as a teacher, from Prof. Garfield at Hiram, and from others with whom she has been associated.

For further particulars enquire of John C. Whitney or Allen Bayle.

PROSPECTUS

MAYFLOWER, A SEMI-MONTHLY QUARTER, Devoted to Temperance, Chaste Literature, and the General Interests of Woman.

Mrs. LIZZIE BURNELL, Editor and Proprietor. DR. MARY F. THURMAN, Richmond, Ind., Associate Editor.

TERMS.—One copy one year, 50 cents; eleven copies one year, \$5.00.

The first volume of the *Mayflower* will commence on the 1st of January, 1861, and it will be the object of the editors to make it a useful and entertaining journal. In this they will be assisted by numerous able contributors from all parts of the country, among whom is Mrs. Frances D. Gage, of whose talents and popularity as a writer, they need say nothing.

All remittances and communications should be addressed to Miss LIZZIE BURNELL, Peru, Miami County, Indiana.

VALUABLE FARM

AT PRIVATE SALE.

Will be held at private sale, that desirable property situated in Knox Township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, four and half miles southeast of Alliance, and one-fourth mile South of the Salem and Mt. Union road; formerly the property of Henry Cuyler, but more recently owned by Joshua Lee. It contains 120 acres, 100 of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the remaining 20 acres being covered with timber. The improvements consist of a large substantial brick house (two and a half stories high, with four rooms on each floor, a large hall, and a large kitchen, and a large barn, with a double docked barn with every thing about it in perfect order, wagon house with loft above, and corn crib attached. Sheep house, hog house, wood house, spring house, drying house, blacksmith shop and a tenant house and outhouse. These buildings are all in fine condition, and the most of them being nearly new, and for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed by any in the neighborhood. There is also upon the property an apple orchard of 100 trees bearing fruit of a superior quality. Also a peach orchard of 200 trees just in bearing order. A good stone and brick quarry, a never failing stream of water which passes through the farm yard, affording sufficient water for the stock. Besides this running stream, there is two never failing wells at the barn and two at the house, one of which contains soft and the other hard water, the different outcrops are so arranged that stock can obtain water at any time. This is a desirable property and worthy of the attention of any one desirous of purchasing, the land being of extra quality and considerably elevated, the buildings occupy a fine position and are a short distance from the public road. The farm would be suitable either for farming or grazing purposes, and would make a splendid country residence. It is contiguous to schools, mills, and places of public worship of various denominations. Any person wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by HENRY BROSIUS, residing thereon.

BOTANIC Medicines for Sale!

Two subscribers offers for sale her entire stock of medicines, together with all the fixtures for preparing the same, at her residence on High street, Salem, Ohio.

March 1860. C. L. CHURCH.

WEST AND WILSON, DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, PRICE THIRTY DOLLARS. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED! FOR SALE AT M. R. ROBINSON'S HAT AND CAP STORE.

VARIETY & NOTIONS.

Having just returned from the East, I take pleasure in announcing to my numerous customers and the public, that I have a large and carefully selected stock of

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS.

Please call and see my White and Brown Muslins, Irish Linens, Fine Maculins, Delaines, Cashmere, Ginghams, Calicoes, White and Colored Flannels, Shawls, Muffs, Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool and Zephyr Hoods, Head Dresses, FANCY HAIR PINS, and Shirt Fronts, Combs and Brushes, Embroidery, Suspensers, White, Dress, and Blue Yarns, Silk, Oil Cloth, Hosiery, Gloves, Toys, Sewing Birds, and Notions of almost every variety.

I have moved my Notion and Variety Store, opposite the Town Hall, and One door West of Callahan's Shoe Store, where I shall be pleased to wait on all who will give me a call. Thankful for past patronage, I still hope for a liberal share of public patronage.

Salem, Nov. 3, 1860. E. E. BARR.

GEO. W. MANLY,

ARTIST, Schilling's Block, Main street, Salem, Ohio.

The largest and best assortment of Cases to be found in this section of Ohio. Salem, June, 1860.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS,

Stock Breeders, Fruit Growers, Bee Keepers, &c.—The Cheapest and Best Rural Weekly Paper in the United States!

THE RURAL AMERICAN, published at Union, N. Y., is now enlarged to eight double quarto pages, embracing Forty long columns of reading matter, and is got up in a style unequalled by any other similar paper.

ITS SIXTH VOLUME.

This highly popular weekly will commence its sixth volume, January 1st, 1861, and it is decided by the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and it is believed, the BEST AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, LITERARY and general Family Newspaper combined, ever published in this country.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS.

These departments are conducted by men of great experience in rural pursuits, and are unsurpassed in practical information by any other publication.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

This embraces the most useful information that can be procured in the entire Encyclopedia of foreign and domestic literature, with Biographies, Sketches, Histories, Travels, &c., of rare merit and interest. A fair of thrilling interest will appear weekly, which can be read by the most fastidious in moral taste without harm, and which will be a very attractive feature of this paper, especially to young people.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

For the especial benefit of the Ladies, the Rural American will contain a department of Domestic Economy, in which a vast deal of highly valuable information will appear on Household duties, and matters pertaining thereto, besides much other reading of great interest to the female sex.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

Although this paper is not designed to supersede local or general newspapers it will contain a weekly summary of all the important events which transpire, both in the old world and the new. It will be strictly neutral in politics.

THE APIARY.

To practical Apianists this paper will afford a rich and valuable supply of information on successful bee-keeping. The senior editor is the author of the American Bee Keeper's Manual, and is one of the most successful apianists in the United States. During the year 1861 plain directions will be given in the Rural American that will enable any person to make from Five to Ten Dollars per hive each annually, and simply by the use of a common hive, which any person can make at an expense of 50 cents.

SIZE OF PAPER, &c.

The size of the Rural American is about the same as the New York Ledger, and much larger than any other Agricultural weekly now published at any price.

NOT A LOCAL PAPER.

The Rural American has correspondents in, and circulates in all the States of the Union, and is read with the same interest in Maine, Illinois, Kentucky, and California as in the State of New York.

TERMS.

The price of the Rural American is only \$1.50 for single copies, four copies \$5.00, eight copies \$10.00; fifteen copies \$16.00, and twenty copies \$20.00, with \$3.00 in premiums to the club agent who remits for 20 copies; and other premiums for smaller clubs, and a very valuable work on the Diseases of Domestic Animals, worth Fifty cents, is sent free to every yearly subscriber!

CLUB AGENTS WANTED.

A club agent is wanted in every town in the Union to get up clubs for Vol. Sixth, to commence Jan. 1st, 1861, or later, as the case may be. Sample copies of the Rural—free to twenty to circulate gratuitously—sent free to all persons who desire to get up clubs. Show bills also sent free. Postmasters are especially invited to act as agents.

TRAVELLING AGENTS

are wanted in all sections of the Union. Compensation large.—Send for sample paper and circular.

FREE TWO WEEKS.

In order to give all persons interested in rural pursuits an opportunity to examine the Rural American, it will be sent Free Two Weeks, when so requested, to all who shall send us their names, or the names of their neighbors who desire to take such a paper, promising that if it is liked they will superintend it.

Address T. B. MINER & SON, Clinton, Oneida County, New York.

N. B.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, where a sample copy of the paper may be seen.

The Rural American will be clubbed with the Bugle for \$2.50, for both papers one year; and the 30 cent work as above sent free.

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER

A large and well selected assortment, of Cheap and Beautiful WALL AND WINDOW PAPER. Just received at ISAAC TRESCOTT'S.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO BUGLE, \$1.50 PER ANNUM, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

ISAAC TRESCOTT is duly authorized to receive all monies on account of subscriptions on the Bugle.

The Bugle can be obtained, every Friday, at Isaac TreScott's Book Store on Main street, Salem, Ohio.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING WEST.	
Fast Line leaves Pittsburg,	1.00 a.m.
Columbiana	8.28 a.m.
Salem	8.54 a.m.
Alliance	9.22 a.m.
Arrives at Crestline	8.40 a.m.
Mail Train leaves Pittsburg	8.15 a.m.
Columbiana	11.28 a.m.
Salem	11.54 a.m.
Alliance	12.45 p.m.
Arrives at Crestline	5.40 p.m.
Express Train leaves Pittsburg	12.45 p.m.
Columbiana	3.28 p.m.
Salem	3.40 p.m.
Alliance	4.25 p.m.
Arrives at Crestline	8.30 p.m.
GOING EAST.	
Express Train leaves Crestline	8.15 p.m.
Alliance	10.30 p.m.
Salem	11.00 p.m.
Columbiana	11.25 p.m.
Arrives at Pittsburg	2.15 a.m.
Mail Train leaves Crestline	6.45 a.m.
Alliance	11.20 a.m.
Salem	11.54 a.m.
Columbiana	12.18 p.m.
Arrives at Pittsburg	9.05 p.m.
Fast Train leaves Crestline	12.45 p.m.
Alliance	4.40 p.m.
Salem	5.00 p.m.
Columbiana	5.36 p.m.
Arrives at Pittsburg	8.05 p.m.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, June 11th, 1860:—Trains leave Alliance as follows:

GOING NORTH.	
Mail, 7.22 a. m. arrive in Cleveland, 9.50 a. m.	
Express, 5.25 p. m. arrive in Cleveland, 7.55 p. m.	
GOING SOUTH.	
Mail, 10.00 a. m. arrive in Pittsburgh, 2.45 p. m.	
Mail, 10.00 a. m. arrive in Wheeling 5.00 p. m.	
Express, 8.55 p. m. arrive in Pittsburgh, 1.40 a. m.	
Express, 8.55 p. m. arrive in Wheeling 5.00 a. m.	
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE	
Cleveland, 7.30 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.	
Pittsburgh, 1.00 a. m. and 12.45 p. m.	
Wheeling, 10.10 a. m. and 9.45 p. m.	
J. N. McCULLOUGH, Pres.	
F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Agt.	

